World Alliance News Letter

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GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

MUCH OF LATE is being heard of the "GATT," an abbreviated designation for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The GATT will be even more in the public eye, first, because of its relationship to a proposed new international body called the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC); and second, because of the relationship of both the GATT and the OTC to a major item in the President's legislative program (H.R. 1, entitled the "Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955").

The GATT is an important document. As President Eisenhower has stressed in messages to Congress, it is the principal arrangement by which the United States carries out the purposes of the Trade Agreements Act. In other words, it is the current instrument for carrying out the reciprocal trade agreements program, which has been a cornerstone of our foreign economic policy for more than 20 years.

The GATT, which went into effect in January, 1948, is an international trade agreement among 34 countries. Many of its provisions are technical and complex, and unavoidably so, because the problems of international trade are technical and complex. Its objectives, however, are simple — namely, to promote a growth of international trade by facilitating international agreement on reducing trade barriers, whether these be tariffs, quotas, discriminatory taxes on trade, or other types of restrictions on trade. An expanding level of trade is sought in order to promote a continuing growth of economic activity, higher standards of living, and a fuller, richer life for ourselves and for the other nations of the free world.

REDUCED TO ITS simplest terms, the Agreement consists of:

(1) schedules or lists of "concessions" (i.e., products on which tariffs have been reduced or bound against increase) with separate schedules for each participating country;

(2) a code of agreed rules or "general provisions," under which the import and export trade of the participants will be conducted;

(3) a forum for the friendly discussion and settlement of mutual problems concerning international trade.

A basic principle of the Agreement is the so-called "most-favored nation" rule. Under this rule each GATT country agrees to give all other members, immediately and unconditionally, any trade advantage, favor, privilege, or immunity it grants to any other country.

The "most-favored nation" concept has been a basic feature of U.S. commercial policy since 1923. Through the Agreement, the other 33 GATT members have now agreed to adhere to this rule. The most important exceptions to these obligations apply to existing preferential agreements between the United States and Cuba and the Philippines, and between countries of the British Commonwealth. The Agreement provides that preferential treatment now permitted shall not be increased in the future.

The Agreement also contains virtually all of the other provisions found necessary by the United States in our experience with separate, bilateral agreements under the reciprocal trade agreements program. These relate to embargoes, quantitative restrictions, discriminatory taxes, etc. In general, the rules with respect to these trade barriers are sufficiently rigorous to restrain their use. However, they are also drafted with realism and recognize that exceptions are necessary under special circumstances. For instance, a nation must sometimes be able to impose quotas if its gold and dollar reserves are so low that it simply cannot pay for all the imports from dollar countries that its population would like to buy. In such circumstances, governments tend to restrict dollar imports to essentials.

ONE OF THE most interesting features of the Agreement is the fact that compliance with its provisions is not accomplished by establishing a supra-national agency with powers of compulsion. Its provisions make possible the exercise of two sanctions which have proved effective, although they do not involve a grant of power to force a country to do anything against its will. The first is the power to interpret the Agreement and to decide whether or not a country has lived up to its commitments — a sanction which in practice has had real moral force. The second is the authority to release other countries from their GATT commitments to a member failing to live up to its GATT obligations.

The effectiveness of the Agreement is illustrated by the fact that the period of its operations has been characterized by an impressive growth of world trade and an unprecedented stability of commercial policy among the nations of the free world despite the strains of the postwar years. These have also been years of economic progress and rising standards of living.

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—Prepared for the World Alliance News Letter *by the staff of the Department of State.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Weber-Atkinson Wedding

Miss Marjorie Jefferson Weber, professor of health education at State Teachers College, Towson, Maryland and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of The Church Peace Union and World Alliance, were married on Tuesday, April 12, in New York City. The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, president of the Union, performed the ceremony in Christ Church Methodist. A small luncheon reception was held at the Hotel Beekman.

Summer Tours and Seminars

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., is sponsoring three tours abroad this summer, members of which will attend the World Brotherhood Assembly in Brussels, Belgium, from July 11-15.

The theme of the Assembly is "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom." Among the speakers will be Nobel Prize physicist, Dr. Arthur H. Compton; Jean Monnet, President, European Coal-Steel Community and Sir Muhammud Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan, Justice to the Hague International Court.

Clergy and other educators will visit Europe and the Holy Land after the Assembly in a six-week intercultural travel seminar. A European tour will spend three weeks in Europe following the Assembly. A youth seminar will sightsee in Europe, attend the Assembly and the World Brotherhood International Youth Seminar on Human Rights in Locarno, Switzerland.

Recommended Magazine Articles

Memo: On Our Policy in Asia by Chester Bowles. *(The New York Times Magazine,* April 10, 1955.)

An unusually clear and penetrating interpretation of U.S. Asian policy. It merits wide reading and careful study.

United States Foreign Policy and Formosa by Arthur Dean. *(Foreign Affairs,* April 1955.)

An acute analysis of the alternatives facing the U.S. in the Formosa situation.

American Policy and Preventive War by Henry A. Kissinger. *(The Yale Review,* Spring 1955.)

An important critical analysis of American foreign policy, with particular emphasis on the psychological attitude of the U.S. and its military potential.

Nehru of India by Jerome D'Souza. *(The Commonweal,* April 8, 1955.)

An appraisal of India's Prime Minister. Father D'Souza, director of the Social Institute of Poona, formerly represented India at the UN.

The Politics of Bread by Sir John Russell. *(Saturday Review,* March 26, 1955.)

A discussion of some steps which need to be and are being taken to eradicate the scourge of hunger in the free world.

Why We Are Losing Latin America by Louis J. Halle. *(Harper's,* April 1955.)

A perceptive analysis of the genuine misunderstanding that has grown up between "the global United States" and "the still isolationist Latin America."

World Trade Week

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has proclaimed the week of May 22 World Trade Week, stating that the "economic strength upon which the free world's common defense is based can be increased by international trade."

At this moment, the President's reciprocal trade program (H.R. 1, The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955) is in danger of defeat in the Senate, although it has been passed by the House of Representatives.

At the same time, the Senate Finance Committee has been holding hearings on the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the related Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Information on foreign trade is available from:

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Committee for a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Human Relations Conference

The Summer Institute for Social Progress, in cooperation with the Foreign Policy Association, is sponsoring a conference on "Human Relations in This Era of Change." The conference will take place from July 1-15 at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Among the speakers will be Edward S. Lewis, Director of the New York City Urban League; Louis J. Halle, author of *Civilization and Foreign Policy;* Ernest O. Melby, Dean of the New York University School of Education; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Hon. G. L. Mehta, Ambassador to the United States from India. For further information, write Miss Dorothy Hill, 14 W. Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

At the United Nations

- A series of meetings in San Francisco from June 20-26 will commemorate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. An advisory committee of 12 nations is planning special ceremonies.
- The International Civil Aviation Organization announced that the world's scheduled airlines set a safety record in domestic and international flights in 1954. The fatality rate was 1.33 per 100 million passenger miles, with only 427 deaths in a total of 32 billion passenger miles flown. China and Russia were not included in the survey.

HARRY N. HOLMES

Dr. Harry N. Holmes, for 25 years the Associate Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, died on March 18, 1955. Following his resignation in 1947 Dr. Holmes served as Secretary Emeritus until his death.

It is impossible to find words adequate to express the grace, the goodness, and the gentility of this benign soul. He brought to life an amazing sweetness.

The life of Dr. Holmes was a stirring saga of world accomplishment. He was born 75 years ago in Strathalbyn, Australia, to a family in which there were seven sisters and two brothers; and was educated in Way College, Adelaide, Australia. He was Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Wellington, New Zealand, and in South Africa, and he organized the entire Y.M.C.A. outfit against the German front in Southwest Africa during the first World War. From there he went to the British war zone and spent his time among the men at the front in Flanders Field. At the end of the war he became Secretary of the London Y.M.C.A., making frequent trips to America where he became a moving force in the Men and Religion Movement.

Perhaps the greatest joy in the life of Dr. Holmes was the fact that for over fifty years he was a lay preacher in the Methodist Church. And what a preacher he was! He was brilliant, sincere, dynamic, clear, and always winsome.

Institutions throughout our nation sought him as a member of their Board of Trustees, among which the most prominent were the World Christian Endeavor Union, The Methodist Hospital, the Sloane Y.M.C.A., Drew Theological Seminary, The American Bible Society, and the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, of which he was the Vice-President.

And now he has gone to a larger field of endeavor, to a city much larger than the London-town which he loved, to a city whose buildings are much fairer than little old New York where he dwelt, to a land much sweeter even than his beloved continent of Australia, and to the vast congregation whose innumerable host is known only to God. Somehow we have assurance that there he is carrying on his life of mercy and understanding and that he has added a little more lustre to the glory of the eternal.

BISHOP FREDERICK BUCKLEY NEWELL
Bishop of the Methodist Church
The New York Area

GATT

(Continued from page 1)

The Agreement is an impressive demonstration of the capacity of these nations to cooperate month-in and month-out in the resolution of commercial and trade problems sometimes involving sharp clashes of interest. This is an important achievement. It is also an exceptionally effective refutation of communist contentions that struggles over trade will produce shattering conflicts in the free world.

At this session Congress will consider two bills bearing on U.S. participation in the Agreement. The first is H.R. 1, which is a further extension of the authority granted to the President under the Trade Agreements Act. This authority, which Congress has extended seven times in the past, will expire on June 30, 1955, if Congressional action is not taken. Although U.S. participation in the GATT has been based on the authority granted by this legislation, Congress in enacting such legislation has never expressed approval or disapproval of the Agreement itself.

The second bill authorizes U.S. membership in a proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation, which is to administer the Agreement along the lines outlined above. This Organization is needed, partly because the lack of a permanent organization has been a limitation on the effectiveness of the administration of the Agreement. Moreover, adherence to the Agreement is likely to be weakened if its principles do not soon receive the endorsement of the major trading participating nations. In enacting the bill authorizing U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, the Congress would not have to review and specifically approve each of 35 trade rules and various annexes of the GATT. However, the passage of this legislation would be, in effect, an endorsement of the principles of the Agreement and would permit the creation of a permanent secretariat to strengthen its operation.

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR UN CHARTER REVISION

LESLIE T. PENNINGTON*

While I heartily commend Dr. Russell Henry Stafford's paper on timing** for the honesty and substance of his elemental thinking, I cannot agree that the U.S. should move to postpone Charter revision 10 years. Sooner or later if we are not to destroy ourselves, this awful chasm between the East and West must be bridged. Let us hope if will be sooner before we destroy ourselves.

The complexity of Charter revision at this stage in world affairs was demonstrated in the statements made about it by representatives of the Member States at the meetings of the General Assembly in September, 1953. Under the leadership of the U.S.S.R., the communist states declared that Charter revision was a device by which the United States is endeavoring to destroy the UN and precipitate a third world war. Many of the small nations clamored for Charter revision to redress injustices or to correct flaws in its structure such as its dominance by the great powers with their arresting veto and the need for the development and comprehensive codification of international law as an essential base for the work of the UN:

DEVELOPMENTAL POSSIBILITIES WITHIN THE CHARTER

On the other hand, unfulfilled possibilities for development exist within the Charter. In respect to the veto, the majority of the permanent members of the Security Council — including the United States, but not the Soviet Union — have expressed their intention to waive the right of veto so far as the admission of new members is concerned. And as early as 1948 the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution against the use of the veto in all questions relating to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. By mutual agreement under the present Charter the powers concerned could give up their veto rights. The awkward fact is that these powers do not so agree.

It is possible to develop a code of international law under the present Charter. Compulsory arbitration in international disputes could be achieved if the Member States accepted it. A number of nations already have accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court in legal disputes, but sometimes only with crippling reservations.

These unfulfilled possibilities within the framework of the Charter exist because, given the power struggle in the world today, the will to cooperate is lacking. For this reason some groups have proposed by-passing the United Nations or driving the Soviet states out of the UN.

KEFAUVER AND SPARKMAN RESOLUTIONS

Two such resolutions are the Kefauver Resolution calling for the establishment of an Atlantic Union of the North Atlantic Treaty democracies, and the Sparkman or A.B.C. Resolution providing for drastic Charter revision. If such revision were vetoed, this last resolution provides for an Atlantic International Contingent, based upon the pooling of forces by the NATO nations.

We would do well to dismiss from our consideration all proposals either to by-pass or split the UN. Fortunately provision is made in the Charter for the development of regional associations of nations to supplement the security system of the UN without destroying it.

Proposals to transform the UN into a genuine world government may be criticized as visionary, but their ultimate goals are written into the Preamble of the UN Charter itself. Senate Concurrent Resolution 56 of the 81st Congress exemplifies this general position, as does the Clark-Sohn study "Peace Through Disarmament and Charter Revision."

THE CLARK-SOHN PROPOSALS

This last study presents the following specific proposals for Charter revision: (1) universal, enforceable and complete disarmament; (2) compulsory universal membership; (3) authority strictly limited to matters directly related to the prevention of war; (4) reconstitution of the General Assembly upon the basis of population; with the Assembly having primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace; (5) abolition of the Security Council. Election of an Executive Council of 15 members to be responsible to the General Assembly, to have direct charge of inspection of UN military forces, and to reach decisions by a vote of 11 of its 15 members; (6) a form of international taxation to support the UN; (7) a military peace force, with reserves from national contingents; (8) binding authority of the decisions of the International Court in adjudication and mediation of international disputes, and the creation of a World Equity Tribunal to handle disputes before they become judiciable; (9) a United Nations Bill of Rights.

STATE DEPARTMENT POSITION

The State Department, however, has approved the milder Senate Ferguson Resolution which proposes: (1) voluntary removal of the veto from questions involving the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the admission of new members; (2) compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes in the International Court; (3) further development of a UN guard force and of UN armed forces consisting of national contingents; (4) the strengthening of collective defense arrangements; (5) the administration by the UN of disputed areas when peace so requires; (6) provision of independent sources of revenue for the UN; (7) preparation of an international criminal code and statute for an international criminal court; (8) support of UN Charter principles respecting fundamental freedoms; (9) carrying out of technical assistance programs.

Should we advocate Charter revision at the present time, or concentrate upon the unfulfilled potentialities of the present Charter? Mr. Dulles has announced that the United States will vote in favor of a review conference. He cites the following issues as "of particular con-

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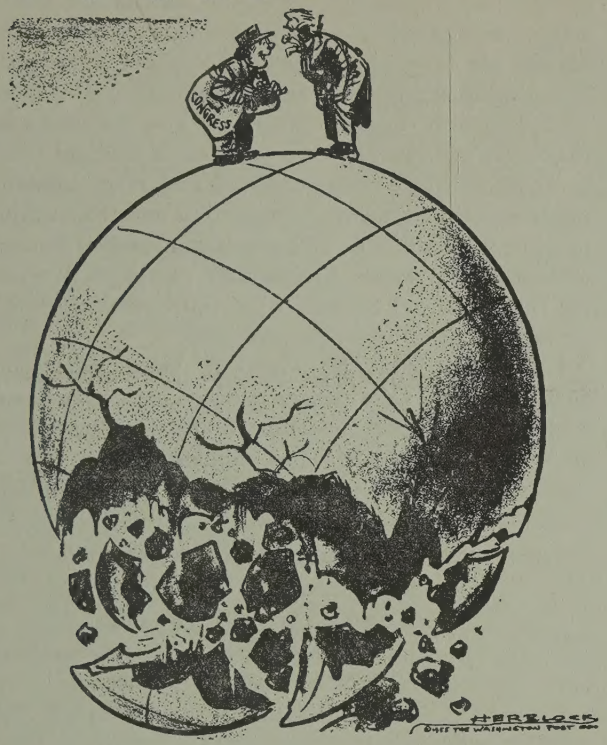
*DR. PENNINGTON *is a trustee of the Church Peace Union and Minister of the First Unitarian Church Society, Chicago. The above article is a resume of a paper read at the Church Peace Union Conference on Charter Review.*

***See the March* World Alliance News Letter.

FOCUS > *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



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"We Saved Four Million Dollars on The UN Technical Assistance Program"*

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The United States can view with gratification its record in recent years of aiding peoples less fortunate than ourselves. Through our voluntary agencies, through forward looking corporations operating in foreign lands and through our governmental technical assistance program, we have helped the poor, the uneducated, the diseased. We have given generously, realizing that peace depends to a large degree on satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of underdeveloped areas for a better life. As a religious nation we have felt that we could not in conscience stand by and ignore the plight of millions of fellow human beings.

In the early stages of the development of the United Nations it was the United States that urged an international technical assistance program to help the two-thirds of the world that is underdeveloped. In the past the United States has supported this program. As the chief contributor, the United States has earned the gratitude and respect of many of the member nations of the United Nations, particularly those who have directly benefited.

The United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program has achieved results which should give the United States and the United Nations a deep sense of accomplishment. Working with recipient countries who meet at least half the cost of given projects the United Nations has made great strides in increasing food production, in reducing disease and in developing more efficient government administrations in underdeveloped areas. In such countries as Indonesia where there is one doctor to every 75 thousand inhabitants, international cooperation has reduced the incidence of yaws measurably and in the near future can all but eradicate it. In Greece our stout ally, malaria, the world's number one killer, has been all but eliminated. In India, Asia's first penicillin factory has been built by a United Nations agency in cooperation with the Indian government. Many other dramatic examples of the effectiveness of the international effort might be cited. The record is clear for those who wish to examine it.

A basic tenet of all the world's religions is that each man is his brother's keeper. The Church Peace Union, a foundation dedicated to educating for peace through all religious groups, feels impelled to take an unequivocal stand in favor of continued international cooperation by the Government of the United States in such efforts as the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program.

We, the Trustees of The Church Peace Union strongly urge:

1. That the United States contribution of $8 million to the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program for the period of January 1-June 30, 1955, approved by the Congress in 1954, be immediately appropriated.
2. That a contribution of approximately $25 million be appropriated to the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program to cover the 18 months period from July 1, 1955 to December 31, 1956 so that efficient long range projects and plans can be effectively executed.

At this juncture in world affairs the United States can neither risk loss of access to essential raw materials found in underdeveloped areas nor dissipate the good will built to a large degree on our record of helping others. Both our national interest and the development of a freer more peaceful world require the continuation of United States participation in international technical assistance.

—Resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of The Church Peace Union

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**As we go to press, no final action has been taken by Congress on appropriating $8 million for the UN technical assistance program and thus fulfilling the U.S. pledge.*

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Commission on Competitive Coexistence

The Board of Trustees of The Church Peace Union approved the following letter, and it was sent to the President on April 1, 1955:

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Many of the world's leaders and peoples have rightly become preoccupied with finding an alternative to thermonuclear warfare. In this situation, we wish to commend you warmly for your firm stand against preventive war and for your resolute effort to lessen international tensions and thus help to develop what you have aptly called a "*modus vivendi* or a way of getting along together." We are grateful that you have described the position of our country in these words: "To be steady and refuse to be goaded . . . to have the courage to be patient."

For many of our people, the phrase "competitive coexistence" has come to express the only alternative to atomic war. We recognize the dangers in using the word coexistence, and obviously it must never be allowed to suggest a trace of appeasement of or capitulation to communism. We must guard against being lulled into a false sense of security by Soviet propaganda. We must remain vigilant and strong. Defensive military strength must be ready to meet any possible aggression. In addition, the economies of the United States and of allied countries must be robustly healthy.

Beyond this, however, we see "competitive coexistence" as referring to two systems of life — one individual-centered and one state-centered — that aim to dominate each other by means short of war. If atomic war is averted, this struggle will manifestly continue over a long period. The crucial test will be whether we have the will and capacity and patience to illustrate through action the basic faith of the free world. Can we, in Secretary Dulles' words, demonstrate "the good fruits of freedom which undermine the rule of despots by contrast"? Can we show that the free world has staying power in a long-term, non-violent struggle with the communist system.

From the perspective of the foregoing paragraphs, we venture to suggest a procedure that could, in our judgment, contribute to a far-reaching, constructive foreign policy based on competitive coexistence. If we have attained a virtual atomic stalemate, we should be concentrating our best brains and imagination on finding ways to avert a thermonuclear Armageddon. We realize that you have this concern constantly on your mind. May we respectfully suggest that it might in this situation be helpful, Mr. President, for you to appoint a *Commission on Competitive Coexistence,* along the lines of the President's Commission on Civil Rights which advanced so significantly our country's welfare? Might it not be useful to bring together a group of our ablest and most eminent citizens to study intensively how America can help avert total war, how we can make a policy of competitive coexistence contribute, on a long range continuing basis, to the growth of a more just and freer world, in which civilization as we know it can survive? Such a Commission, as we see it, should aim to augment what the Department of State and the entire Administration already are doing to avert atomic war.

It is our conviction, Mr. President, that a Commission on Competitive Coexistence, under your appointment, could and would help the United States work toward the achievement of this goal. The Commission's efforts might well prove to have the most fateful consequences for our country and for the entire world.

With expressions of highest esteem, we are

Sincerely yours,
RALPH W. SOCKMAN, *President*
HENRY A. ATKINSON, *General Secretary*
for the Board of Trustees,
The Church Peace Union

Resolution on Aid to Asia

The Board of Trustees of The Church Peace Union approved the following resolution:

The Afro-Asian Conference, to convene in April at Bandung, Indonesia, promises to be a widely representative gathering. Of the 25 invitees and the five sponsoring countries, 25 have already indicated that they will be represented, and the remaining five are expected to accept the invitation.

This meeting may prove to be the prelude to one of the most significant events of our time. For these 30 countries, including well over half of the human race, may be on the way to concerted action which will give voice and sanction to their determination to live no longer as second or third class citizens of the world.

The calling of this conference by the Colombo Powers (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan) serves to highlight the supreme importance of the free Asian nations within the current international situation. If large scale war is averted, it is our understanding that there will be waged in Asia during the months and years ahead an intensive economic competition between the Western nations on the one hand and, on the other, the Soviet Union and Communist China.

In line with our traditional friendship with the Asian people and to assure that the free world shall not lose

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UN Charter Revision

(Continued from page 4)

cern to the United States": universality of membership, security, the use of the veto in the Security Council, voting in the General Assembly, armaments, the development and codification of international law.

With regard to the use of the veto in the Security Council, he suggests that the United States would "hesitate" to go much further than to give up the veto power on questions involving the pacific settlement of disputes and the admission of new members. Since Charter revision requires the voluntary agreement of two-thirds of the Members "including all the permanent members of the Security Council," there is no reason to suppose that we can achieve this end by Charter revision if we cannot presently achieve it by voluntary agreement in the Security Council.

While Mr. Dulles criticizes the allocation to the Security Council of "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," his best suggestion is that the Uniting for Peace Resolution already enables the General Assembly "to play a decisive role" in this field when a veto paralyzes the Security Council.

A New UN Organ on Control of Armaments?

With regard to the crucial question of armaments, Mr. Dulles suggests that "consideration should now be given to the creation of a special organ of the UN comparable to the Economic and Social Council to deal permanently with the problems of armament. He also emphasizes the importance in this field of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace plan.

In the field of the development and codification of international law, Mr. Dulles notes that progress is "presently impeded by a sharp cleavage with reference to the nature of the law" between the Soviet bloc and other nations of the world, but he does not indicate how Charter revision might resolve this problem. Nor does he refer to the optional clause giving compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes to the International Court. This clause has been accepted with important reservations by the U.S. and many other states, and not at all by the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Dulles' most fertile proposal is for "weighted voting" in the General Assembly. He favors a "combination vote whereby affirmative action requires both a majority of all the members, on the basis of sovereign equality, and also a majority vote, on a weighted basis, which takes into account population, resources, etc." His purpose is to insure that "nations which are themselves unable to assume serious military or financial responsibilities cannot put those responsibilities on other nations."

Weighted Voting in the Assembly

If there is a major trend in these and other studies of Charter revision, it is predicated on a shift of power from the Security Council to the General Assembly with some system of weighted voting to enable it to bear equitably and soundly its new responsibilities. It seems to me that this strengthening of the General Assembly is the chief burden of Mr. Dulles' concern for Charter revision.

In concentrating upon revision here, and in the endeavor to do elemental and realistic thinking concerning the next step in the evolution of the UN, we may command consent to a more transcendent conception of right, not only from the minds and hearts of the American people, but from mankind at large, including the peoples and the leaders of the Soviet bloc. To this end I would propose the following policy:

Recommendations

First, that the United States should support with its fullest influence in every field of its policy all steps short of Charter revision which would strengthen and develop the United Nations in fulfilling its central purpose.

Second, that it should give no support to a Charter Review Conference for purposes of propaganda or "showdown."

Third, that on the one hand it should avoid utopian hopes through Charter revision alone; but on the other hand, in collaboration with all member states, it should search for genuine steps toward eventual Charter revision.

Fourth, it should use its good offices at such a Conference to moderate all proposals which might split, damage or weaken the United Nations or the morale of its Member States.

Aid To Asia

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by default the economic struggle for the loyalty of the free Asian area, we, the trustees of The Church Peace Union, believe that the United States should immediately initiate two courses of action. We therefore earnestly urge our government to give prompt attention to two issues:

1. To appropriate as quickly as possible the amount of approximately $1 billion, the obligational authority requested by the Administration for these crucially important Asian programs.
2. To devise an efficient way to administer the disbursement of these funds, if the Foreign Operations Administration is allowed to go out of existence on June 30, 1955, as directed by Congress. We hope that the tenure of FOA will be extended, at least until an effective organization can be provided, adequate to handle the immense aid-to-Asia programs. It should be noted that unification of foreign aid activities under FOA has to date saved both money and personnel.

The United States and its Western allies must truly become "good partners" if they are to participate successfully in the economic competition already being waged in the Free Asia arc. More bases of mutual respect and mutual interest must be established. New areas of "agreed cooperation for mutual advantage" must be found. How we meet this immense problem will be of fateful importance, in both the short and long term, if we aim to widen the reaches of a genuinely free world in which an increasing number of stable, self-reliant and independent nations are joined. The immediate contribution we can make toward this end is to appropriate adequate funds for the prospective Asian programs and to provide for their efficient administration.

SUGGESTED READING

The Public Philosophy by Walter Lippmann. Little, Brown. 189 pp. $3.50.

Mr. Lippmann analyzes the weaknesses and strength of democratic government, and pleads for a revival of the political faith — the "public philosophy" — which provided a frame of reference for the founding fathers as they wrote the Constitution.

This very important book deserves wide reading and much discussion.

Latin America and the United States by Graham H. Stuart. Appleton-Century-Crofts. 493 pp. $6.00.

This revised edition of a first-class text incorporates material on totalitarian activities in Latin America and also on the Good Neighbor policy and its implementation.

Force and Freedom by Jacob Burckhardt. Noonday. 346 pp. $1.35.

A reprint of Burckhardt's renowned interpretation of history, with a perceptive 70-page essay on the author by James Hastings Nichols, the editor of this book.

The Letters of Jacob Burckhardt by Alexander Dru. Pantheon. 242 pp. $3.75.

A selection of letters written by the celebrated Swiss historian during the period from 1838 to 1897.

Atoms for Peace by David O. Woodbury. Dodd, Mead. 259 pp. $3.50.

A readable and even chatty account of the history of the development of atomic energy.

Human Society in Ethics and Politics by Bertrand Russell. Simon and Schuster. 227 pp. $3.50.

In its first part this book is a pungent popular restatement of Lord Russell's theory of ethics; in the second part he applies this ethic to current political problems.

The Protestant Clergy and Public Issues: 1812-1848 by John R. Bodo. Princeton. 291 pp. $5.00.

A study of the theocratic pattern to which the Calvinistic Protestant clergy wanted America to conform, especially with reference to such questions as immigration, slavery, the growing strength of the Catholic church and western expansion.

Selected Works by Mao Tse-tung. Vol. I, 1926-36. 336 pp. $3.00. Vol. II, 1937-38. International Publishers. 296 pp. $3.00.

Valuable reference works for anyone who aims to understand the communist regime in China.

The Human Use of Human Beings by Norbert Wiener. Doubleday. 199 pp. 75 cents.

A revised and rewritten edition of an extremely important book on cybernetics and society, first published in 1950.

The Political Ideas of Harold J. Laski by Herbert A. Deane. Columbia. 370 pp. $5.75.

A discussion of Laski's "Main ideas on a series of central problems of modern politics" and an analysis of "the significant changes that occurred in his teachings through the years."

The Seizure of Power by Czeslaw Milosz. Criterion. 245 pp. $3.50.

A gripping novel about Poland between Hitler and Stalin during 1944.

A Companion to the Study of St. Augustine ed. by Roy W. Battenhouse. Oxford. 425 pp. $5.50.

An excellent symposium by 16 college and seminary teachers on the significance, the writings and the thought of St. Augustine.

Religious Symbolism ed. by F. Ernest Johnson. Harper. 263 pp. $2.50.

"In this volume authorities in the arts and psychology join with theologians of the various faiths to discuss the way symbols promote communication between cultures, their contribution to corporate worship, their indispensable function in theology and in the mediation of religious experience."

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A fascinating pamphlet, of interest to the general reader as well as to the philatelist.

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